

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH MAY.

THE ENGLISHMAN, though it accuses the British Indian Association of "priggishness" in protesting against the Hill Coolie Bill, is still "not all sure that the Viceroy would not have acted in the interest of the advocates of the Bill by vetoing it." Our contemporary remarks:

If, as we believe, registration and control will rather diminish than enhance the attractions of service as a coolie in Darjeeling, it follows that the effect of the Bill will be to curtail rather than increase the supply of such labour, while at the same time it will tend to deprive the natives of the opportunity of earning a livelihood. At the same time, the registration of coolies cannot be expected to incur the trouble and expense of the registration for the sake of temporary employment, the number on the register will at the best be determined by the average demand, and the plying of unregistered coolies being penalised, any demand in excess of the average must remain unsatisfied. This may be a very well for permanent residents of Darjeeling, or for people who go there to stay the best part of the season. They will practically have the refusal of the registered coolies, and, of course, will engage all they require. Possibly there may be a surplus supply, but only sufficient for average wants. The moment the number of visitors rises above the average, as it always does at a certain season of the year, it will be impossible for a new comer to get a coolie for love or money. This is what will happen at the best. But it is quite possible that registration may prove so deterrent that the supply of registered coolies will be insufficient to meet the wants even of the average number of visitors; and should such be the case, the only remedy will be to repeal the law.

If we are not very much mistaken the new law will not have been in force many weeks before there will be a general outcry against it on the part of the very community whom it was intended to benefit.

What a commentary on the wisdom of our legislators!

THERE is some likelihood, it is stated, that when Major Baring takes up the post of British Minister in Egypt, the emoluments of that office will be assimilated to those of an ambassador. Still in a pecuniary point of view Major Baring will be a loser. But the Barings do not care for money.

ABD-EL-KADER, who had so gallantly resisted the French conquest of Algiers, is dead. We glean the following particulars from the French *Men of the Time*:

Abd-el-Kader, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief, named Sidi-el-Hadji-Mehuddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France undertook the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, though young, was, on account of his powers of mind and body, elected chief by some of the tribes, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. Shortly afterwards he was proclaimed Emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French who concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet-Ali in Egypt. Being desirous of extending his dominions he soon became embroiled with the French, and for more than ten years he waged war against them, until he was defeated, Dec. 23, 1843, by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in castle of Pau, whence he was transferred in 1848, to that of Amboise, near Bois. Here he remained until after the proclamation of the empire in 1852, when he was released by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, having sworn upon the Koran not to oppose the French rule in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only kept his word, but treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in 1860, for which good service he received a decoration from the Emperor of the French. He took up his residence at Bours, the ancient Prusa and on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 25, 1852, obtained permission from the French Government, from which he receives a pension, to remove first to Constantinople and then to Damascus. In 1863 he visited Egypt, inspected the works of the Suez Canal, and made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

THE FOLLOWING rule has been issued in connection with the conduct of the legislative business of the Vice-regal Council:

Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in that of a letter to the Secretary, and must, in either case, be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered except in case of the High Court at Fort William. Such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies, shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Governments.

THE FOUNDATION-stone of the "Rivers Thompson" Girls School of Bankipore was laid on the Queen's Birth-Day. Mr. Halliday, the Patna Commissioner, who inaugurated this ceremony, thus spoke on the occasion:

"The development of literature and learning among the Behari ladies is not a new matter, for the Province of Mithila—of which Durbungah is the centre—was always famous for its women of culture and learning. I am specially indebted to your present collector Mr. Grierson, whose knowledge

of this subject is unrivalled, for the following information on the point, which I cite as affording an encouraging example to the Behari young ladies of the present day. We learn that Sita, the wife of Ram came from Janakpore in Mithila, (now in the Nepal Terai), and we have the authority of the Ramayana that she knew Sanscrit as well as her own vernacular. Moreover, one of the very famous Pandits of about 500 years ago was Lakhmi Thakurani who was born and lived in Mithila. Many Sanscrit wise sayings and proverbs attributed to her are still current all over Durbungah.

"The Patna district, where female education has not been so successful, has also got one famous female name amongst its Pandits, viz., Lilavati, to whom the great mathematician Bhaskara Acharyya dedicated his poetical treatise on arithmetic.

Seeing what has been done before in Behar; and with the traditions of the result of female education in the old days of Mithila before us, we may, I think, express the hope that the intellectual superiority of the women of Behar still exists, though latent, and that this school of Bankipore will serve as an example for the establishment of many other schools of the kind in this province, which in time will send forth young Behari ladies imbued with the spirit of emulation, to vie in learning and culture with the eminent Mithila ladies I have just mentioned.

We say—amen!

TUESDAY, 29TH MAY.

THE INDIAN MIRROR has the following:

The proceedings of the South Warwickshire Regiment, on their march from Upper India to Dum-Dum, have been the subject of complaint with the Maharajah of Burdwan to the Local Government. The Regiment, it is said, maltreated the Maharajah, who were deputed to attend to the wants and supply of provisions to the troops. They also it is alleged, obtained provisions without paying for the same. Representations were first made to Mr. Larmie, the Magistrate of the District, who forwarded them to the Local Government. We hear that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at the recommendation of the Honorable H. L. Dampier C. I. E., wishes to take stringent measures to prevent a repetition of similar proceedings on the part of a marching regiment in future.

We cannot understand that while the powers of the zemindars have been so much curtailed, their obligation to supply provisions to troops on their march should be retained.

AT A MEETING of the members of the Indian Society of London held at the hall of Court Hotel the following Resolution was passed on the motion of Raja Rampal Sing, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banerjee:

That in the opinion of this meeting the amendment proposed by Mr. Ilbert in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code is based upon justice, and tends to remove the inequality now existing in the Mofussil between the Native and European sections of the Indian population in the administration of criminal law in direct contradiction to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

AT THE ABOVE meeting the following letter from Mr. Bright was read: "The purpose of your meeting is one which has my entire sympathy, and I hope the Indian Government will firmly adhere to the policy it has adopted." Letters of sympathy were also received from Mr. Broadhurst, M. P., Mr. Burt, M. P., Mr. Thomasson, M. P., and Sir Richard Temple.

SIR JOHN O'SHANNASSY, whose death is reported in the Australian papers, was, says the *Pioneer*, one of the "fathers" of the Victoria Colony, having emigrated from Ireland to Australia soon after the first settlement of Port Phillip. He was elected a member of the first Legislative Council which met at Melbourne, and twice served as Chief Secretary of the local Government. His public services to the Colony were recognised by a C. M. G. in 1870 and he was knighted four years later. He had amassed a large fortune, and was generally regarded as the typical successful colonist of Victoria, his personal popularity in Melbourne being unbounded.

THE TIMES thus advocates the claims of Major Baring to work in Egypt:

If the "masterful hand of a British Resident" could be entrusted with the delicate work bequeathed by Lord Dufferin to his successor, we might look with confidence to India to supply the need of Egypt. In Major Baring, however, whose name has been freely canvassed and favourably received in Cairo as a possible successor to Lord Dufferin, the choice of the Government would fall on a man of considerable Egyptian experience and unquestioned administrative capacity. There is little doubt that Major Baring would be acceptable alike to the members of the Khedive's Government and to the European residents in Egypt. Whether, however, he would be willing to exchange his present position of Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council for the not less responsible and even more difficult post of British representative in Egypt, is a question which we have no means of determining. It is moreover, no object of our to designate one man or another as Lord Dufferin's successor in Egypt. Our only concern is to urge on the Government the necessity of making a choice, and making it without delay. The occasion is no ordinary one, and the responsibility is great. The country will be content to see its interests in Egypt neglected or prejudiced by a supine adherence to mere diplomatic routine.

No one can deny that Major Baring is pre-eminently fitted to represent the British Crown in Egypt.

THE INDIAN TEA GAZETTE on the prospects of the Tea Service:

From being originally a well paid, and in many respects desirable employment, tea-planting is rapidly assuming a less and less attractive character, and as there are many who have left it, there are plenty still who would gladly find other employment of less precarious nature, while so close have establishments now to be kept that bad season means dismissal to many an assistant, and the chance of fresh engagements on other gardens for those out of employ is becoming smaller and smaller.

And Mr. Ilbert's Bill will fill the cup of misfortune to overflowing!

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

You may know that Bombay cloths (dhooties and chudders) are very much liked by both local and imported coolies of Assam. But Manchester has begun to imitate Bombay manufacture so very closely, that coolies when they want the one, get the other. Could you suggest any simple device to the Bombay Mill-owners by which strong Bombay cloth could be easily distinguished from rotten Manchester stuff even by an ignorant coolie.

There is another point on which I should like to address a few words to our educated countrymen; but the state of public feeling caused by the slanders of Messrs. Branson and Keswick on our men and women makes me hesitate. I venture to suggest that when any body in India purchases any tea, he should inquire whether that tea is not Indian Tea. encourage the consumption of Indian tea, as a greater consumption will give more work to our poor working men. So I strongly recommend the consumption of Indian Tea in the place of Chinese Tea, as a great consumption of it will give employment to a large number of poor laborers of the Bengal Presidency.

Srinath Dutt, Bishnath.

Mr. J. J. J. Keswick has addressed the following letter to the *Indian Mirror*:

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement in your issue of yesterday to the effect that I had proposed at a recent meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that Bengalis should not be any longer employed in the mercantile firms of this city. Please note that I have never made such a proposal in the Chamber or elsewhere. I have never even discussed such a matter. My experience of Bengalis in the positions they hold in my own office is quite satisfactory, and I have no desire to make any change. I have never advocated that Bengalis should be deprived of, or kept out of situations for which they are fitted.

Perhaps you will be good enough to give as much publicity to this as you have done to what you say you have heard. Yours faithfully,
J. J. J. KESWICK.

Calcutta, 28th May 1883.

AT THE INSTANCE of a correspondent we recur to the question of pay and allowances to the employees of the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal. It appears from the Public Works Codes of 1858, 1866, and 1878 that the salaries of the Engineer Establishment and Lower Subordinate establishment have undergone variations to the interest of the employees, those of the Upper Subordinate establishment remain stationary. The salaries of the Assistant Engineers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades were Rs. 350, 250, and 100 to 200 respectively in 1858. They have been raised to Rs. 500, 450, and 250 respectively from 1878. The salaries of the Sub-Overseers 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades were Rs. 40 to 60, 25 to 35 and 15 to 25 in 1858, they are now from the year 1878, Rs. 70, 45 and 35 respectively. The salaries of the Sub-Engineers and Supervisors and Overseers 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades were Rs. 400, 300, 250, 200, 150, 100, 80 and 60 in 1858—they are the same now. The Upper Subordinates were formerly *Gazetted* officers, they are not so now. But the greatest disadvantage under which they labour is in the matter of travelling allowances. When travelling by boat they get Rs. 30 only, which does not meet all the requirements of travelling. They cannot keep a sufficiently commodious boat on which they may carry a good store of sweet water for drinking, bathing and cooking purposes, neither can they take in it their office furniture as well as eatables. They must either pay from their own pockets for the necessary expenses of keeping one or two commodious boats or be subject to all the inconveniences and hardships of an inadequate accommodation. An Executive Engineer when travelling by boat cannot get a cooking boat for less than Rs. 1-8 a day, this fact alone shows how insufficient is the allowance of Rs. 30 a month for all expenses. We hope this complaint will be redressed by Government.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Many schemes for improvement of the Circular and Eastern Canals were

proposed by successive engineers from time to time within the last ten years but they have to be given up on the stereotyped plea of "no fund". Mr. Wintle proposed certain improvements, Mr. Joll proposed other improvements for the defective sections of the eastern canals, Mr. Kimber made a scheme for a ship canal, Mr. Buckley submitted projects for bounding the Bidyadhuree river at Bamunghatta and Kantatolla bifurcations and constructing a lock gate at Kooltee on the 27th mile and reducing the length of the channel and making it more wide and deep than the Bhangore Khal. Mr. Buckley also submitted a project for avoiding the Aseasooney khal which has silted up by the meeting of tides from opposite directions in the centre of the khal, by a diversion cut from the 52nd mile through Bohera Bheel, meeting the eastern canals near Basutollah Khal, thereby reducing the distance by some miles. While these projects we are told are shelved for lack of funds, the Government has most recklessly sacrificed a million of salt revenue by reducing the price of salt which has brought relief to nobody. At Bhangore, salt is selling at one anna six pie a seer."

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Is it not discreditable to the Post Office that at Bhangore which is only 20 miles from Chitpore where the circular canal begins, we do not get our letters and papers from Calcutta in less than the third day via Dum Dum and Rajarhat. It takes the same time for a letter from Bhangore to reach Calcutta. In settling an important question by correspondence it takes clear six days, assuming that a letter is answered by return post. There are at present two runners between Bhangore and Chylabee Police out-post and from next month two more runners will be added. Chylabee is only a mile from Bahaghatta. Cannot the arrangement be so made as to enable these runners to ply between Calcutta and Bhangore?"

REFERRING to the partial improvement lately effected in the Bhangore Khal the same correspondent says: "By silt clearance of 13 mile of the worst portion of the Bhangore Khal Government, it is believed, will derive an increased revenue of Rs. 50,000 this year because boats which made two trips before will make four trips this year. Large boats and small steamers also ply through the Khal. What more might not be expected if more substantial improvements were made?"

THURSDAY, 31ST MAY.

WE HAVE received a copy of the proceedings of the meeting held at Meerut on the 24th instant by the Bengalis of the station in connection with the contempt case and the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Babu Surender Nath Banerjee. The meeting resulted to petition the High Court for mercy and to raise subscriptions for defraying expenses. We think the stage for craving for mercy has passed by. Why not say, Surendranath means—SURRENDER NOT!

WE HAVE received the proceedings of a similar meeting held at the Nat Mundir of Kalighat at which the usual resolutions were moved and passed.

WE HAVE received an account of a public meeting held at Chupra on the 21st instant to express their sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjee. A contretemps occurred at the outset, which, says our correspondent somewhat damped the ardour of the projectors and abated the enthusiasm of many of the supporters of the movement. In the absence of a suitable place they had applied to the Magistrate for the use of the Road Cess Building, but that officer denied the use of the building. The building, our correspondent says, has long been used for public gatherings, and it is also called by some as the new Ball Room because it is used for Balls at the station. The result of the refusal was that many big folks and others kept themselves aloof from fear lest their attendance should displease the authorities. The meeting was at last held at the house of Mr. R. Ghosh.

HIS MAJESTY'S Ambassador in Turkey intimates that the Board of Health requests masters of vessels contracting to transport pilgrims to the Red Sea, to contract for transport up to Camaran, as there will be a special service from Camaran to Jeddah after pilgrims' quarantine. It is said that vessels can continue their voyage after disembarking pilgrims at Camaran.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter:

72 GLOUCESTER ROAD, REGENTS' PARK,
London N. W. 11th May 1885.

Dear sir,—I beg to enclose two cuttings from the London Daily News of the 3rd and the 7th instant respectively, on the subject of Mr. Kisch's opinion on Municipal Government in India, which may prove interesting to you and to the Indian public.

I must also offer you the sincere thanks of the National Representative Committee of the Indian Society for the favourable notice you have accorded to their Circular and prospectus, and I beg to express the hope that the Committee will continue to meet with your sympathy and support.

Yours faithfully,

R. SEX.

Hon. Sec. National Representative Committee.

THE FOLLOWING are the extracts referred to above:

Municipal Government in India.—Mr. Kisch, officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, states that in Calcutta the working of the elective system has not been satisfactory, the qualified rate-payers evidently regarding the election of their municipal representatives with absolute indifference. Many of the ablest and most useful members of the old municipality have, we are told, shrunk from a public canvass for the office of Commissioner—"a proceeding singularly distasteful to the ideas of a native gentleman," while nearly all the European members have avoided candidature. At the second election for municipal representatives in 1879, it is stated that in three wards out of the 18 the number voting showed a decrease as compared with the first election in 1876. Yet it is admitted that the number who recorded their votes had risen from 4,158 to 5,093, which hardly bears out Mr. Kisch's unqualified condemnation of the Act of 1876 as "an attempt to rear a foreign plant on soil in no way prepared for it."—Daily News, London, May 23.

To the above Mr. Kisch thus replies:

Municipal Government in India.—(To the Editor of the Daily News.)—Sir, My attention has been called to a paragraph on municipal government in India in your issue of the 3rd instant, in which I am said to have expressed unqualified condemnation of the elective system, as applied to the Calcutta Municipality. I shall be obliged if you will permit me to state that although the letter from which extracts were given in your columns bore my signature, it did not purport to express my own views, but those of the Government of Bengal for the time being. As officiating secretary to that Government, I had neither the right nor the opportunity of expressing my own opinion in an official letter addressed by the Local to the Supreme Government.—Your obedient servant, Hermann M. Kisch.—14, St. James's Square, S. W., May 4.—Daily News, London, May 27.

FRIDAY, 1ST JUNE.

WE HAVE received the following intelligence from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Official intelligence following telegram dated twenty-fourth instant from Secretary of State is published. All ships coming from Bombay to United Kingdom and Mediterranean ports allowed to pass through canal in quarantine as well as ships now coming within article two, transit regulation page 53, vessels having clean Bills of health proceeding from ports not infected and having called in quarantine at Aden to be granted free pratique if fulfilling conditions indicated in sanitary police, general regulations article 29.

THE FOLLOWING account of the masonic ceremony performed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Grand Master, on the occasion of laying the memorial-stone of the Oxford Indian Institute, will interest the reader:

Grand Master—I now declare it to be my will and pleasure that the corner stone of this institution be laid. Brother Grand Secretary, you will read the inscription on the plate.

The Grand Secretary then read the inscription as follows:—"This memorial stone was laid by His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, on the 2nd day of May, 1885. Sir Thomas Brassey, K. C. B., Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Monier, William, C. I. E., Trustees."

The Grand Treasurer next, at the Grand Master's request, deposited in the cavity of the stone a copy of the Times and Standard newspapers of the day, silver coins new from the Mint, a rupee, and a half rupee.

Prof. Monier Williams delivered the silver trowel to the Prince which bore the following inscription:—"With this trowel the memorial stone of the Indian Institute in the University of Oxford was laid by His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, on May 2nd, 1885."

The Grand Master proved the stone by the plumb rule.

Grand Master—I find this stone to be plumb, and that the craftsmen have proved it to be true and trusty.

The Grand Master prove the stone by the level.

Grand Master—I find this stone to be level, and that the craftsmen have laboured skilfully.

The Grand Master proved the stone by the square.

Grand Master—I find this stone to be plumb, level, and square, and I declare it to be duly prepared and truly laid, and that the craftsmen have worked well.

The Grand Master tested the stone.

The Grand Master strewed corn.

Grand Master—I scatter corn on this stone as the emblem of plenty and abundance. May blessings of morality and virtue flourish within this building, producing fruit an hundredfold.

The Grand Master poured out wine.

Grand Master—I pour out wine upon this stone as an emblem of joy and gladness.

The Grand Master sprinkled oil on the stone.

Grand Master—I sprinkle oil upon this stone, the emblem of peace and unanimity. May prosperity, happiness, and goodwill ever prevail amongst those who will assemble in this, Institute to the glory of the Most High, until time shall be no more.

Prof. Monier Williams—May it please your Royal Highness, I have the honour to present to you Mr. Basil Champneys, the architect of the building.

The Grand Master—I now place in your hands the plans of this intended building, together with the necessary tools, not doubting your skill and ability as a craftsman, and I desire that you will proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work, in conformity with the plans and designs now entrusted to you.

A CORRESPONDENT has placed at our disposal the following extract from a private letter written by a respectable lady in England:

"Mr. Herbert's Bill is causing a stir here in England, and sentiments, quite the reverse of Mrs. Beveridge's, are freely expressed, I may say the majority of liberal feeling is with your countrymen and we quite hope for the success of the U. P. A. Bill."

WITH REGARD to the fate of the Bill the fair correspondent remarks:

"The spirit of the Bill is perfectly right and must become law sooner or later. The sad part of it is the narrow bitter

class feeling which reveals from the European community, but I believe it will help on the measure; the people are disgusted with the inscience of the Opposition."

IN OUR issue of the 21st instant we referred to the vagaries of a Municipal Chairman at Sherepore. We are requested to mention that the Sherepore alluded to is not situate in the district of Mymensing but in that of Bogra.

OUR BOGRA Correspondent informs us that a line of Telegraph has been laid down through the town of Sherepore in that district, but no office has been opened for the benefit of the people.

THE SAME correspondent writes that a branch line of railway or steam tramway commencing at Sultanpore, N. B. S. Railway Station and going via Bogra and Sherepore to Serajgunge, has become a great necessity. It is expected to prove paying, while the advantages to the people will be very great.

WE INSERTED in our columns some time ago a complaint regarding the absence of a Post Office at Darbashingi. We have now before us a letter from which it appears that the Post Master General has sanctioned the opening of a Post Office at that place from the 1st of July next. As the preliminary conditions have been fulfilled the Post Office will be opened on the fixed day. We do not see the necessity of publishing the above letter.

WE HAVE received the following from a Kashmir correspondent:

The anniversary of the Queen-Emperess's birth-day was celebrated here on the 24th May with some eclat. A salute of 31 guns was fired. A State Dinner was given by the durbar to the European visitors in Kashmir, at Salimnagar. There were about 60 European gentlemen and 20 ladies present. Colonel Sir Oliver St. John presided. There were illumination and display of fireworks. A regiment of infantry had been posted at the place of entertainment to welcome the guests and do them all the honors. There were dancing and singing.

SATURDAY, 2ND JUNE.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Khetternath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, Jessore Division, has been elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London. Babu Radhikaprosad Mookerjee and Rai Kanailal are Associates of that Institute.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the first number of a new Bengali monthly Magazine entitled "Nobita Bharat" or Young India. The Magazine gives a fair promise of future excellence. The specimen number before us contains ten articles on various subjects, literary, scientific, religious and political.

WE HAVE received the report of a meeting held on the 20th May last in the North Suburbs of Calcutta at which Barahamagar, Cossipore, Chitpore, Talla, Paikpara, Smiti, Otterpara, Palpara, Bon-Hooghly and other places were represented. Babu Sarodaprosad Banerjee, in the absence of Babu Shumbhu Chunder Mukerjee owing to illness, presided. About 500 persons were present. Two questions engaged the attention of the meeting, the High Court's jurisdiction in the contempt case and the power of the Court to bring a Hindu idol into Court. Babu Kalisunker Sukul M. A. and Pundit Kaliprosunno Vidyaratna were the principal speakers.

A CORRESPONDENT at Krishnagur suggests the necessity of raising a National Fund for meeting expenses connected with the agitation of national grievances. He observes that a Committee of representative men from all parts of India ought to be formed and that meetings in that view should be held in important towns and cities. The idea is good.

ACCORDING to the Health-Officers mortuary return for the month of April last we observe that the deaths of Calcutta in this month exceed all the corresponding totals of the past decade except 1878 and 1881, and also exceed the decennial mean by 197.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 26th May were 279, of which 79 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 80 from fevers, 12 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents and wounds, 20 from phthisis and asthma, 11 from spleen-diseases, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 56. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 39.8.

THE NUMBER of visitors to the Indian Museum from the 16th to the 31st May last was 10,300 of whom 10,162 were natives and 198 Europeans and others.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent at Poona, dated the 24th instant:

A flight of locusts visited the city and cantonment of Poona yesterday at about 3 P. M. They were of an extraordinary size, about 9 inches long by 2½ inches in girth and weighing nearly 7½ ounces each in average. They were of red brownish

color and altogether a new thing to the sight of man. They stopped here for about three hours and during the interval ate up all the plants in the Botanical and other private gardens in this city. From this your readers will be better able to form a good idea of the thickness of the flight. I am further informed that they killed a newly born calf in a jungle near the Governor's house at Ganish Khind.

POONA had its meeting in support of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. The petition adopted by the meeting is laconic but telling.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to grant a private audience to Dr. Nisibant Chattopadhyaya, who is now at Simla. His Excellency gave him a kind and cordial reception.

MR. ALEXANDER, Judge of Allahabad, is gone wrong in the head, and Lord Ripon is held responsible for it, for it is said that the two Bills, the Local Self-Government and Criminal Jurisdiction Bills have affected his mind. What next and next?

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's office:

Official Intelligence Consul Alexandria Telegraphs Board, removes Quarantine; this takes effect fifteen days from May twenty-ninth on vessels leaving Bombay after June thirteenth.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that dogs are allowed to be washed at the well-known bathing ghat, Jagannath Ghat, to the great annoyance of the bathers. In fact water splashed by the dipping of dogs is considered pollution by orthodox Hindus. We hope the Deputy Commissioner of Police will take steps to prevent this annoyance.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for 1882. 2. Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for 1882. 3. The Indian Society of London on the Procedure Code, a pamphlet containing some speeches delivered at a meeting of the Society held on the 28th April last. 4. Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for 1882. 5. The Bharuti—a Bengali monthly for Jaisto 1290 B. E. 6. Hindu Sacred Pictures—Published by the Art Studio Vol. I. No. 2, containing the Picture of Ahalya Uddhar.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 29.—Michael Fagan, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, was hanged at Dublin yesterday.

31.—It is positively stated that the Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the Command of the Meerut Division and will leave for India in August. No official confirmation, however, of this statement has been made.

June 1.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Major Baring will hold the same rank in Egypt as Sir Edward Malet, at a salary of four thousand pounds a year with extra allowances. Replying to another question, His Lordship said that special envoys would be accredited in Mexico and London to negotiate the renewal of diplomatic relations between the British and Mexican Governments. Mr. J. C. Maclean, member for Wicklow, announced in the House of Commons last night that he had received challenge from Mr. O'Kelly on account of a recent speech made by him. Mr. O'Kelly has been ordered to appear at the Bar of the house to-day.

New York May 30.—Yesterday, being a general holiday on account of an annual decoration of the graves of soldiers who fell in the late war, a large number of people visited the new Brooklyn bridge, which was opened to the public on Whit Monday. The bridge at length became so crowded that cries were raised that it was unsafe, upon which a stampede took place, during which many were trampled under foot and several were killed.

Berlin May 31.—The French gunboats have relieved Hanoi. Arrangements are being made for laying a cable between here and Hanoi.

Moscow, May 27.—The coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia took place here to-day. The ceremony throughout was a brilliant success and the whole proceedings were totally unmarred by any disturbance. The Imperial Manifesto proclaimed an amnesty to all Poles promising fidelity to Russia. A partial remission was granted of penalties for arrears in payment of taxes. No reforms were announced. In an imperial rescript His Majesty disavowed a policy of conquest.

28.—The Czar drove to see the illuminations this evening unescorted.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE. XI.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S SPEECH.

As the Minister of Agriculture Sir Steuart Bayley has taken charge of this Bill. He was away from the capital on important State business when the Bill was first introduced, and he had therefore no opportunity to say his say on the subject. He reserved all his

strength till the regular battle-day. Sir Steuart is a valiant knight. Possessed of an heroic stature and heroic mien he went straight to his work, and performed his task with great courage and skill. The battle-field, as the reader is aware, is divided into two parts, viz., Bengal and Behar. He seemed to be more at home in the latter than in the former. But he aimed his arrows equally at both. Sir Steuart is a fair and generous antagonist. As a matter of course he stood forth as the champion of the ryot, but he did not ignore the good qualities and good services of the zamindars. He said: "I know that their liberality and usefulness are great, but while I am far from saying they make a bad use of the money they collect from the raiyats, I do wish that the sums thus extracted should be regulated by law and left to the arbitrary discretion of the zemindar. No, if the zemindar is as considerate and merciful as he is said to be by my honourable friend, then this Bill can have no terrors for him, the law is a terror to evil-doers, not to them that do well. If they neither enhance the rents of their tenants exorbitantly nor threaten them with eviction in case of their refusal, the prohibition against such practices can not affect them; but, unfortunately, all landlords are not of this type, and certainly, all landlords' agents are not so, and I shall, in the course of my speech I fear, bring ample evidence that there are landlords who require to be restrained." Here, Sir Steuart Bayley evidently said more than he meant. It is true that the law is a terror to evil-doers, but as both good and bad men would come under the law, should it not be so tempered as not to press unduly upon the good? Why should the good be made to suffer for the sins of the wicked? It was urged in course of the debate that while so much was being made of the grievances of the ryots, they themselves were silent. Sir Steuart thus answered this point: "To show that the state of things is not quite as Arcadian as has been described, Mr. Thompson has told us that he has a list of no less than 80 petitions addressed by raiyats to the Government of Bengal in the last three years, complaining of acts of oppression on the part of zamindars. Most of these petitions are complaints of undue enhancement of rents; others of the exaction of illegal abwabs, others of measurement by an illegal standard; others of dispossession of occupancy rights." Now, these complaints were against individual zamindars for individual acts of oppression, but what has that to do with the general question? Oppressions will occur, notwithstanding the very best laws you can devise, but such oppressions are no evidence of necessity for reform of the law. Sir Steuart then went on: "We have been told that there are no evictions in Bengal. Though eviction through the Courts is not frequent and consequently statistics are not forthcoming, our police registers tell a very different tale." If there were evictions, and complaints were made to the Police and not to the regular Courts, what were they worth? The Police receive all manner of complaints, but such complaints are no conclusive evidence of any wrong done or oppression committed. As for the extra Police employed are they not oftener due to the turbulence of ryots than the oppressions of the zamindars? We wish Sir Steuart had stated who had to pay for the special Police.

Sir Steuart Bayley then went on:

"The two main objects of the Bill are described to be, in the words of Mr. Ilbert,—

(1) to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and
(2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent."

"The objections taken in regard to the manner in which the first of these two objects is dealt with in the Bill group themselves naturally round—

(1) the extension of the right of occupancy;
(2) the limitations to enhancement;
(3) the transferability of the raiyati tenures;
(4) the overriding of contract.

It is useless to discuss the old question of the relative rights of the zamindars and ryots under the Permanent Settlement. That question has been discussed threadbare. We, however, wonder that such an able Revenue officer as Sir Steuart Bayley should have sought to interpret the mind of the Court of Directors of 1793 by what their

successors wrote in 1819. Sir Steuart then took shelter under Act X. of 1859. He said:

The question remains—Are we, as a high authority tells us, unwarrantably extending the right of occupancy as settled and defined by Act X of 1859? In the first place, I may observe that, if the present discussion has brought out nothing else, it has very prominently made manifest the fact that Act X neither did nor was intended to settle and define the right of occupancy. It is admitted by the same high authority that the Act of 1859 did not affect the right of raiyats to establish, by custom or otherwise a permanent title. It only fixed a period of prescription. In other words, it was an additional and not an exclusive enactment.

"My answer then to the question must be that we have undoubtedly gone behind the letter of Act X; nay, more, we have endeavoured to undo some of the injury which that Act unwittingly brought about, but we have on this point of occupancy-rights carried out, as nearly as circumstances permitted, the intentions which the framers of Act X deliberately and expressly set before themselves. We have not got rid of the twelve years' prescription, though in the opinion of some of us the maintenance of a fixed period of prescription is neither historically correct, nor practically convenient; in fact, as Mr. Cunningham has said, 'you can never have peace between two parties, one of whom will, at a certain period, become entitled to a privilege at the expense of the other'; but we have got rid of the anomaly by which a resident cultivator would be ousted from his prescriptive rights by the mere device of his landlord shifting him from one patch of cultivation to another. We are told that the practice of shifting cultivators is not common in Bengal, but so convenient a device is not likely to be long left a monopoly in the hands of the zamindars of Bihar, where it is common, and we are legislating for Behar as well as for Bengal.

We deny that by Act X of 1859 it was not intended to define the right of occupancy. Some theorists seem to contend that Act X of 1859 was only a procedure Act, whereas it effected most important changes in the substantive law. Lord Canning called it the Magna Charta of the ryots. It was in this light the Bill was regarded by the Council which passed it. Sir Henry Harrington thus spoke of its author in the Council in connection with a memorable debate on the Bill:

By common consent this Bill, if not the most important that had ever been introduced into this Council, ranked second in importance to none. On the preparation of this Bill the Honorable Member for Bengal had bestowed particular attention and a large portion of time. He had brought to bear upon it the experience of a long, useful, and highly honorable career; he had also brought to bear upon it the largest feelings of benevolence towards those numerous classes who were the least able to defend themselves against the more influential members of the native community, and he (Mr. Harrington) felt certain that this Bill would materially contribute to the comfort and happiness of those classes. It essentially sought the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Such then being the character of the Bill, he trusted that the Honorable Member for Bengal would have the great gratification, before he left them, of seeing the Bill pass into law by being present when His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General gave his assent to it. He hoped that his reward, at least, awaited the arduous labors of the Honorable Member. Not that he cared for any such recompense; throughout he had looked simply to the advantages which he knew from his own experience would flow from the passing of this Bill to thousands, indeed, he might say millions; and he (Mr. Harrington) trusted that, when the Honorable Member said farewell to the shores of India for ever, he would be followed by the grateful acknowledgments of these thousands, of these millions not simply because he had brought in this Bill for their benefit, but because he had been the means of giving them so excellent and so valuable a law.

But the authors of Act X. of 1859 are now condemned as fools, who did not know what they were about, and who did more harm than good to the ryot.

We call our fathers fools, so wise we grow,
Our wiser sons no doubt will think us so.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE. THE AGITATION.

As was expected, this case has caused sensation in England. The Calcutta Correspondent of the Times wired the proceedings in full, and this has

enabled the London papers to discuss the merits of the case. We have now received the first instalment of English opinion on the subject. At ordinary times a contempt case of India would not have attracted so much attention in England, but the agitation going on against the Ilbert Bill has invested it with exceptional importance. As usual party politics have somewhat colored the opinions of the English press on the subject. When the Calcutta telegrams reached London, "the Radicals," says the London correspondent of the *Englishman*, "began to growl, and probably contemplated an onslaught on poor Mr. Justice Norris; but happily for all concerned, a paragraph was quickly sent round, announcing that the worthy Judge is a good sound Liberal, who had indeed won the favour of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry by twice leading a Liberal forlorn hope, once at Wilton and once at Portsmouth, so it was at once clear that Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee must have been entirely in the wrong." So much for impartial public opinion of England! Nevertheless it is instructive to note what the leading English papers say on this case. The *Daily Telegraph* writes:

"A suggestive indication of what may be expected to result from Lord Ripon's disruptive policy is furnished by a telegram from Calcutta. It seems that a native editor published a libellous attack upon Mr. Justice Norris, among other things comparing him to Scrooges and Jeffreys. The readers of the journal, of course, knew little or nothing about the notorious persons named, but they all understood the insult intended in the incrimination article. We have not the full text of this characteristic effusion before us; yet we can have no doubt that it was a tissue of calumny, since the Court thought fit to deal with the author. The judicial body would not interfere on any trivial occasion, and the step taken in this case proves that the foul attack was one which could not be ignored. Two months imprisonment for contempt were awarded to the libeller who could not have had even a pretext to allege in justification or palliation of his delinquency. Now we come upon the symptom revealing a new state of things in Bengal. 'During the proceedings,' we read, 'the court was guarded by a strong body of police—a most unusual incident, but rendered necessary by the fact that a riotous crowd had assembled outside. Such a display is the direct fruit of a policy which has tended to raise, and has raised, seditious and disloyal sentiments. Not long ago a fierce native agitator in Bengal, founding himself on the course pursued by the Viceroy, called on the natives throughout India to establish clubs, apparently in imitation of the Land League, and designed to create a revolutionary party. Nothing less could be anticipated as a consequence of the line adopted by Lord Ripon, who, however well-intentioned, has stirred up animosities which have slumbered since the Mutiny, and who has done more than any natives to disturb the foundations of British rule.'"

The *Statesman* has pointed out that the full text of the libellous article had been telegraphed to the *Times*, and that if it had been so obnoxious, as it has been construed to be, the writer in the *Telegraph* would not have written in such a subdued tone. The *Telegraph* has however turned the attack upon Lord Ripon, who, as the reader knows, is quite innocent in the matter. The *Conservative Globe* follows suit and attacks Lord Ripon's policy. It says:

There is one feature in the Calcutta contempt of court case which deserves special notice at the present moment. The perpetrator of the offence belongs to the very class who under the Ilbert Bill, would become entitled to try and imprison Anglo-Indians and other aliens. It is a startling commentary then, on this apology for revolutionising the present system to find that the author of the most shameless and most false libel on a Judge of a High Court is a member of the very class to whom Lord Ripon trusts for the regeneration of India.

The *Liberal Daily News* takes a fair view of the case. It remarks:

"The offence known as contempt of court, is, in this country, one of mischievous and dangerous elasticity. The Government have recognised the fact, and have brought in a Bill, though a very inadequate one, to amend the law. The High Court of Calcutta has just been showing by a practical illustration how very oppressively the English doctrine on the subject may be applied in India. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, editor of a native journal, has been sent to prison for two months because he commented severely, and as it now seems unfairly, on the conduct of Mr. Justice Norris. Mr. Banerjee took his facts from another paper, and he appears to have erroneously, and without examination assumed their truth. He accused Mr. Justice Norris of outraging Hindoo feeling by ordering an idol to be produced in court, whereas the Judge had really ordered it to be placed in the passage outside, where he had ascertained that there would be no objection to its being brought. It appears to be admitted that Mr. Justice Norris acted reasonably and considerably in the matter, and that the attack made upon him was undeserved. But on the other hand, Mr. Banerjee was not charged with malice or falsehood. He made a mistake, for which through his counsel he offered an ample apology. Yet the majority of the Court, including Mr. Justice Norris himself, and against the opinion of the only native Judge on the bench, passed this terribly severe sentence. The lesson is a bad one to teach Hindoos at any time and is especially unfortunate at the height of the almost frantic agitation against Mr. Ilbert's Bill."

Whatever the merits of the case, we may say that all sensible men will agree with the *Daily News* that the sentence has been "terribly severe."

This has been our opinion from the beginning. In our first article on the subject we said so, and added that the High Court would have better consulted its own dignity if it had let off Surendranath with a sharp reprimand. We do not even go with those, who think that the imposition of a fine would have met the requirement of the case. If the Court had been content with a reprimand, there would not have been so much hubbub, so much agitation, so much bad blood and bickering. All this we regret, and we regret it the more, because the majority of the Judges did not pay any heed to the sober and wise counsel of their brother Mr. Justice Mitter. We feel confident that if this case comes before Parliament, and we hope it will, the truly judicial opinion of Mr. Justice Mitter will command general assent and approval. The majority of the Judges ought to have taken into consideration the complexion of the time, and instead of adding fuel to the fire, which they have unconsciously done, ought to have thrown oil over troubled waters. The position of Government has been made not a little unpleasant by the "frantic agitation" going on against the Ilbert Bill, and he cannot be a wise servant of the Queen, who, however well-intentioned and zealous in the discharge of his duties, will by any act of his add to the difficulties of Her Majesty's Government.

The first month of Surendranath's imprisonment is over, and with it the first stage of public excitement. In the first gush of excitement we are apt to be carried away by feeling, which we cannot at the time control. But we should be now in a position to take a sober and calm review of our situation. We now see clearly what are the grave public issues involved in this case, and ought to be able to define distinctly the basis of the agitation, which it suggests. We hold that the course indicated at the second meeting in Beadon Street is the right one, and that we should stick to it and carry it out faithfully. That course is that steps should be taken to obtain authoritative decision on the question of the jurisdiction of the High Court in contempt cases. That question intimately affects the liberty of the subject and the liberty of the press, and if we can obtain a satisfactory decision upon that question, then the agitation made will not have been made in vain, and the money spent will have been spent to good purpose. The religious question, which some seek to mix up with it, is altogether irrelevant, and ought not to be allowed to hamper the main object of the agitation. We are well aware that the agitation has assumed such gigantic proportions, because the religious element has been imported in it. In the first outburst of feeling this was natural enough, because the facts of the case were not then so well known, but the agitation as far as it has gone has done its work. It has shewn to our rulers that the religious feeling is still keen among the people of this country, that the electric current knows no let or hindrance when it once begins to flow, that in matters of religion the Indians of all nationalities and creeds think and act as one man. But this is enough. To carry the religious cry further would be suicidal. We pointed out last week that this was a false cry, that it had no foundation on fact, that notwithstanding the recent Saligram case our religion was not in danger, that neither the Government nor the High Court had the remotest intention to interfere with the religious feelings of the people, and that nothing could be more unlikely than such a course under the benign rule of Lord Ripon. Knowing well all this we are of opinion it would be a grave dereliction of duty if we did not disabuse the popular mind of its errors on the religious question. Now, consider for a moment what will be the effect of this false religious cry. It will not affect the High Court, for they are not responsible for the religious policy of the Government, and it is not every day that they are called upon to identify or test the age of a Saligram. The brunt of the agitation will necessarily fall upon the Government—upon Lord Ripon. His political enemies in England are sure to cry out that while he has been petting the natives, these repose no confidence in him,

otherwise they would not have raised a cry of "religion in danger" from one end of the country to the other, though there was no good foundation for it, and that he has been thus jeopardizing the Queen's empire in the East. Is this the return which we should make to His Lordship for the many benefits he has conferred upon us? Is this the gratitude which we should shew to our benefactor? The educated natives know that Lord Ripon has had nothing to do with the contempt case or the production of the Saligram in Court, and that his Lordship cannot interfere with the proceedings of the High Court. Is it not, therefore, their duty to explain this to their ignorant and credulous countrymen, and disabuse their minds of errors and misconceptions on the subject, instead of inflating them with notions, which are calculated to breed intolerable mischief to the country at large? As loyal subjects, as advocates of peace and order, as lovers of truth and justice, the conductors of the native press, who act as interpreters between the rulers and the ruled, and *vice versa*, ought to pacify the popular mind by emphasising the fact that our religion is not really in danger, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the act of a single Judge of the High Court, which was at the worst an error of judgment, and that it cannot be in danger under the enlightened and benevolent rule of Lord Ripon. The testimony of the *Bengalee* in this point from its peculiar position in the present case is significant. It says: "Not a single native of India believes that the Government of India or even the High Court is responsible for bringing of the idol into Court. It was a mistake committed by a single Judge, who no doubt acted from the best of motives." When the Vernacular Press Act was repealed, a serious responsibility was cast upon us, and we ought to demonstrate by thought and deed in this crisis that we are able and prepared to act up to our responsibility. It is in a crisis like this the Press proves the best ally of Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

It will be in the recollection of the reader that the Madras Government appointed a Provincial Committee to consider the whole question of the introduction of local self-government into that Presidency. The Committee submitted a preliminary report which we noticed in these columns some time ago. The order of the Madras Government on their final report has been just published. Mr. Grant Duff and his colleagues are prepared to give the people of the Southern Presidency a larger measure of control over municipal administration. They are decidedly in favour of some extension of local self-government in municipalities. They have accepted the recommendation of the Committee that the number of municipalities be largely increased throughout the Presidency. As a general rule, every town of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, being the head-quarters of a revenue officer of not lower grade than naib tahsildar will be constituted a municipality. This, we are told, will at once add 17 towns to the list of municipalities. The question whether the privilege should not be extended to the fourteen towns with over 10,000 souls, but without a resident revenue-officer, and to the 19 towns having a population of 5000 to 10,000 into which the introduction of municipal institutions has been specially recommended by the Committee, will be decided afterwards in consultation with the Collectors of the Districts in which the towns concerned are situated. We hope the wishes of the inhabitants of these 33 towns will be ascertained before the privilege of managing their municipal affairs is extended to them. They may not be willing or able to exercise the new powers which their benevolent Government proposes to confer upon them. The Government has decided to extend the principle of election to all towns having a population of over 25,000. The system will be elective pure and simple, and not the huge sham which has found favour with Sir Alfred Lyall. The Madras Government will not elect the electors, as the North-West Government proposes to do. Three-

fourths of municipal boards in towns to which the elective principle is extended will be elected by the rate-payers and the remaining one-fourth appointed by Government. The Madras Government will be prepared to concede the privilege of election to smaller towns on due cause being shown. The election will be by wards and the franchise will be conferred not only on the payers of house and land rates, but also on the payers of profession tax, and on persons possessed of other high property and educational qualifications. The increase in the number of Municipal Commissioners called "Town Councillors" in the Madras Presidency, which has been suggested by the Provincial Committee, is sanctioned by the Local Government.

The selection of the Vice-President by election from the municipal body will be permitted in still larger towns than at present. The Madras Government rightly holds that where the elective principle has been adopted in the selection of members of the municipal body, the Vice-President should be elected as a matter of course. Permission has already been given to municipalities to elect their Vice-Presidents, should they desire to do so. The Madras Government is also prepared to enlarge the executive powers of the Vice-President and improve his position. It agrees with the Provincial Committee in the opinion that the Vice-President should, as a rule, be invested with executive powers, and should exercise, subject to certain restrictions, the entire patronage appertaining to the office of President. Now comes the crucial point of the appointment of President. Regarding this important subject, the Order of the Madras Government says: "The Committee recommend that a fair trial should be given to the proposal of the Government of India that the control of municipalities should henceforth be exercised by the Collector-Magistrate from a position of authority outside the municipal board, but they deprecate the abnormal adoption of so great a change at once. They are of opinion that the experiment should be cautiously tried in selected localities in the first instance, and when experience has been gained of its actual working, that Government should be guided by that experience, and extend the system if it has proved successful. His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to admit the weight of the reasons adduced by the committee in support of their opinion that the office of President should continue as a rule, and for the present, to vest in the Collector of the District; and now that the executive administration is to remain almost entirely in the hands of a Chairman, [the Vice-President] who will ordinarily be a non-official, [there is less need, in the opinion of His Excellency, that the office of President should be entirely and universally dissociated from that of the district officer. The Collector-President would usually only take part in the meetings when large schemes of work, radical administrative changes, general questions of taxation, or other matters of special interest and importance, such as the annual budgets and reports were to be discussed or decided on, and in the discharge of executive duties if obliged temporarily to intervene in consequence of the neglect or inexperience of the chairman. We must say that the decision of the Madras Government that the Collector-Magistrate should continue, as a rule, to be the President of municipalities within his jurisdiction, runs counter to the principle laid down in the Government of India's famous Resolution of the 18th May, 1882. The Supreme Government went so far as to declare that district officers should not have seats on the municipal and local boards. How in the teeth of such an emphatic declaration the Government of Madras should have accepted the recommendation of the Provincial Committee that the office of President should continue as a rule to vest in the Collector of the District passes our comprehension. Under the new scheme a large share of the educational charges will be transferred to municipalities. We are told that as a general rule, all charges for middle and primary education in municipalities will in future be borne by the municipalities concerned, and that the arrangements suggested by the committee in order to give effect to this proposal are

sanctioned. As we do not know what arrangements have been suggested by the Committee we are unable to give any opinion on the matter. We only hope that the transfer to the Municipalities of a large share of the educational charges will not lead to the imposition of additional burdens upon people living within Municipal limits. Should this be the case our countrymen will naturally think that the extension of local self-Government is a mere pretext for increasing the taxation. The control of pound funds within Municipal limits, and the whole of their surplus receipts, will be made over to the towns concerned.

As regards the extension of local self-government in rural tracts, the village community is to be taken as the unit of administration. In accordance with this scheme each revenue village or group of villages would be constituted as an union. Over these unions would be the Taluk Committee, and above Taluk Committee would come the district boards. It is proposed to class village unions as major and minor according as the population is over or under 5,000; but the constitution of both would be the same in character, the governing body in each case being simply village panchayet. In both classes of institutions the union funds would mainly consist of the house-tax authorized by the Local Funds Act of 1871, but the collection of which has been in abeyance since 1873. Now, the revival of an impost which has not been collected for the last ten years will necessarily lead the people to connect the measure with the extension of local self-Government. After an elaborate and exhaustive enquiry into the taxation question Lord Northbrook suspended the collection of the house-tax which had been imposed by the Local Funds Act of 1871. If that tax be now revived, it would be a mere equivocation to say that fresh burdens have not been imposed upon the people in connection with the extension of local self-government. We earnestly hope that this part of the Madras scheme will be vetoed by the Supreme Government. The election of two-thirds of the members of the taluk committees will be allowed in suitable localities. Three-fourths of the district board will consist of representatives delegated by the taluk committees of the district; but in the first instance the district board will be nominated by Government. The Madras Government has decided that the Collector of each district is at first to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the district board as well as of the subordinate taluk committees. In reviewing their preliminary report, Mr. Grant Duff had expressed a hope that the Committee would be able to recommend that in the more advanced rural tracts the Chairman of the district board and taluk committees should usually be a non-official. But that hope has not been realized. With regard to the Vice-Presidency, the general recommendation of the committee is that the Revenue officer of the Division should occupy the position of Vice-President of taluk committees. Mr. Grant Duff, however, trusts that collectors will not unfrequently be able to select suitable non-official gentlemen, who will be willing and able to perform the duties of Vice-Presidents of taluk committees.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

"An Englishman in India of great eminence" has written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* an excellent letter, in which he answers, in temperate language and in a judicial spirit, the objections which have been advanced against Mr. Ilbert's Bill by the Independent Britons. We wish the opponents of the Bill, in discussing its merits, had been guided by such dispassionate and unbiassed spirit. "An Englishman" explains the necessity for the measure in the following terms:—"The origin of the administrative problems which the present Government of India has tried to solve may be traced back to the statutory orders under which Natives of India have now for a long time been admitted by competition in England, and selection in India to the covenanted and commissioned civil services. Almost all the important political and executive offices in the country are filled up

by appointments from those services, in which the ordinary rule of promotion is by seniority; and thus, as the Native Civilians worked their way up towards the higher grades, it became evident that the question must soon arise, whether a Native holding high and responsible political or executive authority, should or should not be entrusted with precisely the same attributes of power as those ordinarily given to his English brother officer of the same rank in the same (civil) regiment. The point, it will be noticed is a new one, since up to a very recent time there has been no Native Civilian holding rank or office that would entitle him to share in the special jurisdiction; and so when at last the question was actually raised, the Government undertook to solve it by the present Bill." To the question whether a Native holding a high executive office should or should not be invested with the same power as is given to his English brother officers of the same rank in the same service right-thinking and fair-minded persons can return but one answer. The necessity for much the same measure as Mr. Ilbert's Bill was created when the British Parliament declared half a century ago that no Native of India should be debarred from holding any office in the public service the duties of which he might be fitted by education and integrity to duly discharge. If the Parliamentary Act of 1833 had not remained a dead letter for thirty years, the Government would have found it necessary to take up this question long before this. Indeed, Mr. Ilbert's Bill is the logical sequence of the policy of admitting Natives to higher employment in the public service—a policy which has been repeatedly and emphatically affirmed by successive Parliaments, Secretaries of State and Viceroy. The withdrawal of Mr. Ilbert's Bill would mean the virtual abandonment of the policy of throwing open the higher walks of the administration to the Natives of the country.

One of the main arguments urged against the Criminal Procedure Code amendment Bill, by its opponents in England and India is, that because the English tribunals in India recognise many customs and prejudices prevailing among the diverse castes and sects in India and, because personal laws and special courts exist for Englishmen in Egypt and various parts of Asia, therefore, European British subjects in India are justified in demanding to be tried only by men of their own nationality. This argument is most satisfactorily answered by "an Englishman in India of great eminence," who writes:—"And yet these precedents afford little real support to the Anglo-Indian's claim, however tenable it may otherwise be. All Governments abstain as far as possible from meddling with particular religious and social customs of their subjects, such as those which affect property or the seclusion of women. And as for the special courts established under treaties their object is precisely that which was intended in Africa and Asia by the Russian citizen's privilege; it is to protect the English citizen from arbitrary, irresponsible and outlandish judicial procedure, known to be and is in itself and to be still more administered under a barbarous and often such like Government. Such Courts take cognizance of civil suits as well as of criminal charges; whereas in India all suits, whether an Englishman be concerned in them or not go before the ordinary Judges and the penal code is exactly the same for all nationalities. It is also worth notice that the right hitherto given to a European British subject to be tried by one of his own race, cannot be claimed by any other European, and that the general procedure is thought quite good enough for a Frenchman or an American * * * and as a matter of fact, the condition of a few Englishmen trading at the seaports of the Levant or of the Chinese Courts cannot be seriously compared at all with the position of the Englishman settled in Bengal under a powerful and completely organized government of their own. In the former they need special court to protect them from the tyrannous caprices of Turkish Pashas or Chinese Mandarins, who would in any dispute show unscrupulous preference for their countrymen; in the latter the only question is whether a highly trained Native Magistrate, carefully selected and supervised, will exercise properly

certain very limited powers to be vested in them under the English Codes." The extract is long but will amply repay perusal. "An Englishman in India of great eminence" has completely demolished the main argument of the Independent Britons against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The proposed alternative in our Criminal Procedure Code is easily justifiable on principle, and its necessity has directly arisen from the sound policy of throwing the higher posts in the public service to the children of the soil. It is curious that much of the argument urged against the measure by its opponents, both in England and India, relies on precedents, analogies and illustrations which have no bearing on the matter under consideration; and this has greatly weakened the cause of the Independent Britons.

The most important portion of the letter under notice is that in which the writer denounces the language that has been held regarding the Bill among European and Eurasians principally in Bengal. He reminds his indignant countrymen that the Native has picked up no quarrel with them over this business, and that it is very unwise for the foreigner to pick a quarrel about it with the Natives generally. He remarks:—"It may be the interest of the Europeans energetically to withstand any project of their own Government for rendering them amenable to the law as administered by a Native, whatever be his rank or qualifications. But Europeans living beyond the Presidency towns (and these are greatly concerned with the Bill) have a much graver interest at stake—they are deeply interested in keeping on good terms with the Natives among whom they dwell, and in considering anything that provokes race antagonism, or divides Indians and Anglo-Indians into hostile camps. It has been solemnly declared that this measure of giving Native Magistrates power over minor European offenders will damage European capital and commerce by engendering a feeling of insecurity among traders and settlers from Great Britain. The English planters and merchants, both adventurous and self-reliant, are not to be so easily intimidated. But at any rate, it is quite certain that any widespread ill-feeling, such as may be generated between rough and rude pretensions to race superiority and sharp resentment of unprovoked arrogance or contumely, would do incomparably greater harm than would flow from the investment of a few Natives with summary jurisdiction." For this reason alone, if not for any thing else, the Independent Britons should abstain from falling foul of the Natives. They may discuss the merits of Mr. Ilbert's Bill in a spirit of calmness and moderation. We would ask them to bear in mind that abuse is no argument. Indeed, we cannot too deeply deplore the importation of race-feeling and race-antipathies in the controversy.

ROYALTY AND LOYALTY.

WHILE bitter race-feeling is surging up in India it is a relief to turn to the calm and pleasant waters of philanthropic thought and action in England, on which the ancient bark of India is being floated for the high purposes of a new voyage in the sea of life and civilization. Within the last few weeks there were two occasions on which India came prominently before England through no less an instrumentality than Royalty itself. These were the inaugural ceremonies of the Oxford Indian Institute founded by Professor Monier Williams, and of the Northbrook Indian Society of Lord Northbrook. We have before us a full report of the first mentioned ceremony. It would seem that this was a most grand affair. The ceremony was performed with high masonic honors. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone. Several good speeches were delivered on the occasion. Lord Salisbury's was the most eloquent. His Lordship is the Chancellor of the University. We give below the peroration of His Lordship's address:

They were standing at the point where two great streams of intellectual tradition were beginning to meet, and the Institute which they had founded that day was the indication that they were making, and would tend to make, the combination more complete. What the results of that day might be who could say? When they compared the increased culture and civilization of England, strengthened by the power of a dominant Empire resting upon an unbroken and conquering religion, when they compared it with the civiliza-

tion of India, which had barely maintained itself, they were accustomed to think that the influence must be all on one side, and it was only for England to exert her influence and power of India, but the intellectual force which across so many centuries of political depression and political subjugation had yet maintained itself alive was not a power to be despised. It might be that they too had their lessons to learn, that they too had modifications in their intellectual habits and intellectual traditions to undergo, but whatever future might be it in store for them in that respect, the more close combination of races so highly distinguished in the World of thought, and who, perhaps, had much to teach each other, could not but be productive of great advantage for the culture and progress of the human race; and he would add that they could not in their results do otherwise than reflect on and increase the lustre and utility and the widespread influence of the University of Oxford.

Professor Monier Williams gave a very interesting history of his movement. He thus depicted the interest evinced by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

He held in his hand a long list of 450 subscribers, at the head of whom stood Her Majesty the Queen, and the illustrious Prince, who had so graciously aided the cause of the Indian Institute by the ceremony he had performed that day. If he had the thousand tongues of the thousand-headed serpent of Hindu Mythology he feared he could not adequately express his gratitude to all his helpers; nor indeed ought he to say too much lest his gratitude appeared to take the form of a lively expectation of more help to come. He trusted, however, that his Royal Highness would permit him to say how deeply he was indebted to him, and would pardon him if he exceeded the bounds of propriety in speaking with admiration of the energy which impelled him to visit India with the object of proving to the people of that country his deep personal interest in their welfare. (Applause.) When he was at Bombay at the time of his Royal Highness's arrival, he sent for him (Prof. Williams) on board the *Serapis*, and he was the first to encourage him at a time when he most needed sympathy, to persevere in his efforts to do something to promote a better knowledge of our great dependency. (Applause.) When he (Prof. Williams) pleaded the cause of the Indian Institute in Calcutta, the Prince again helped him by his countenance and approval. And now he had as it were, put the coping stone on his previous acts. (Applause.) Fitting was the stone which he had laid that day called a memorial stone. It was a memorial of his invariable encouragement of every good work—a memorial of the earnest desire which animates the Queen on her throne, the whole Royal Family, and the whole Government and nation to do justice to India and promote her prosperity. Applause.

We give below the following extract from the address of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on this auspicious occasion:

The immediate cause of my coming here was to lay the memorial stone of the Indian Institute. Apart from the great interest it has given me to lay the stone of the building which I cannot help thinking will not only be of great use in our country but also in India, it is of peculiar interest to me, having been in India, and having had the opportunity—though but for a short time—of traveling over the vast expanse of that Empire, and of becoming acquainted with a great many distinguished Indians. I feel convinced that this Institute will draw nearer together those bonds of brotherhood and affection which are so desirable between Her Majesty's Indian subjects and the mother country. (Cheers.) It must also be a matter of some importance to students, not only of this country, but of many other neighbouring countries, and not only of students residing in the University itself, but of outsiders who may wish to come and study the languages of India, its topography, its geography, its history, and in fact to make themselves more thoroughly acquainted with the country which from its immense distance it is difficult for many to visit. Most cordially do I endorse the words which have fallen from the lips of the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of Christ Church, that this enterprise, so successfully begun by Professor Monier Williams, may be successful in every respect. (Cheers.) It is due to his energy—that energy which I think is the boast of every Englishman; and I must congratulate him after many years of labour that he has seen the day come when the foundation stone is laid; and I trust before many months are over that the edifice will be erected and that we shall hear of many within its walls deriving all those advantages for which it has been instituted. (Cheers.) As our time is short to-day, I will not detain you longer, but thank you once more for your kind reception of me and also for the kind mention of the name of the Princess of Wales, who I deeply regret was unable to accompany me and also my brother, the Duke of Albany, who is so sorry that he was not able to accompany me on this interesting occasion. (Loud cheers.)

What could be more gratifying to the people of India than to see that they are so kindly remembered by their Queen's son, their future monarch. His Royal Highness has not forgotten the enthusiastic receptions, which the Indians had given him on his visit to this country seven years ago. As the editor of *Allen's Indian Mail* justly remarks: "At a time like the present, when unworthy and (as we firmly believe) altogether ephemeral causes are producing, in some parts of India a momentary estrangement between the English and the Indian sections of Her Majesty's subjects in that country, it will be felt by every patriot, whether English or Indian, to be a matter for the warmest congratulation that both sections can come together on the common standing-ground of a common loyalty. At such a time, even more than ordinarily, it is brought home to us all, of what inestimable

value to the Empire at large are those qualities of our Gracious Sovereign Lady, which evoke so strongly, alike from Englishmen and from Indians, the sentiments of loyalty which bind us together." Yes it is the divine qualities of our beloved Sovereign, which evoke such enthusiastic attachment for Her countless subjects in all quarters of the globe, and Her generous and gracious sentiments were faithfully represented in the addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the two auspicious occasions referred to.

THE AFFGHAN POLICY OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

If you ask a Conservative his opinion on the Afghan policy of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, he will at once tell you in an unhesitating and unquestioning spirit that they completely reversed the course of action which had been followed by their predecessors. He would have you believe that the Liberals abandoned the Conservative programme in withdrawing from Kandahar, in retiring from Cabul, in giving up the Kurram Valley, in leaving Abdur Rahman to take Herat, if he were strong enough to take it, and generally in "scathing out of Afghanistan." Such an impression is calculated to produce much mischief. There can be no doubt that the reversal of the policy of one Government by that of another has an embarrassing effect in Asiatic countries. It is on this account that Sir Lepel Griffin has come forward to show, by a well-written letter to the *London Times*, that instead of the Liberal Government completely reversing the policy which had been pursued in Afghanistan by their predecessors, they maintained that policy intact. Sir Lepel's claim to speak authoritatively on the subject cannot be denied. He was the person chiefly concerned with the political arrangements under both Administrations. He conducted negotiations with the present Amir of Cabul in 1880 under the orders of both Conservative and Liberal Viceroys. When such a man, from personal knowledge, proves that there was no reversal of the policy of the preceding Government, there ought no longer to be any doubt on the subject. The portions of the Conservative programme which disappeared were those which were inherently weak. These died a natural death and did not need any action of the Liberal Government to hasten their dissolution. Sir Lepel Griffin stated that when he went to Cabul under Lord Lytton's instructions in February 1880, the policy of the Conservative Government was to hand over Herat to Persia, to separate Western and Southern Afghanistan—that is to say Herat and Kandahar—from Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, composed of Turkestan and Cabul-eum-Jellalabad. Kandahar had been already erected into a separate State under Wali Sher Ali and Herat was destined for Persia. As regards Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, the Conservatives proposed to make it over to any strong ruler who might be found. Such was the state of things when Sir Lepel Griffin arrived in Cabul in the beginning of 1880. "The Herat scheme," he writes, "died a natural death, and all patriotic statesmen, of every party, will earnestly pray that it may never be revived, seeing that the difference between Herat in Persian or Russian hands would be inappreciable. This province, in our final arrangements, naturally fell to the new Ameer, if he were strong enough to take it. We certainly were not strong enough to give it to him." The Herat question had been decided before the accession of the Liberals to power in the spring of 1880. The negotiations for the occupation of Herat by Persia had fallen through. No man possessed of a grain of common sense would find fault with the Liberals for not reviving Lord Beaconsfield's precious Herat scheme. The avowed object of the Afghan war was to exclude Muscovite influence from Afghanistan; yet with strange inconsistency, the Conservatives deliberately proposed to hand over Herat to Persian or in other words, Russian hands. How such a proposal could for a moment have been seriously entertained passes our comprehension. Was the Afghan war undertaken at an immense sacrifice of both money and life to serve Musco-

vite ends? The authors of the iniquitous Afghan war were, indeed, so sick and weary of the whole business that they were anxious to get rid of it in any way without caring in the least whether the course of action which they proposed to follow would result in strengthening, instead of excluding, Russian influence in Afghanistan.

While the Herat scheme died a natural death the Kandahar arrangement collapsed from its inherent weakness. Sir Lepel Griffin observes:—"At Kandahar, at the same time that we were proclaiming Abdurrahman Ameer of Cabul, the incapacity of British Generals brought about the crushing defeat of Maiwand, which swept away for ever all chance of hereditary ruler who wisely declined to remain a moment after the English troops should be withdrawn, and to have maintained whom on the throne would have necessitated the permanent occupation of the country. But this formed no part of the Conservative programme. It is, indeed, generally and popularly believed that the Liberal reversed the Conservative policy in withdrawing from Kandahar, and the meaning undoubtedly is that the Conservative programme included a permanent occupation of Kandahar by a British garrison, which is not to be distinguished from the annexation of that province to India. Permanent military occupation is annexation with all its difficulties and with none of its advantages. But while the Conservative Government were in power, I was directed by the Viceroy to declare at Cabul and repeatedly did so declare, that the British Government had no intention of occupying permanently or annexing Kandahar, and our withdrawal was in direct accordance with the reiterated and solemn profession which I had been instructed to make of the assurances of the Government of India to the chiefs and people of Cabul. We could not have remained without a breach of public faith. The Liberal Viceroy was quite prepared to support the man who had been proclaimed the hereditary ruler of Kandahar and in fact did support him until he refused to hold the office any longer." It is thus clear that Sir Lepel Griffin, acting under the instructions of Lord Lytton, gave repeated solemn pledges to the chiefs and people of Cabul that the British Government had no intention of occupying permanently or annexing Kandahar. Such being the case, the withdrawal from Kandahar, after the collapse of the arrangement erecting it into a separate State was the only practicable course left. The Maiwand disaster put a new complexion upon the Kandahar problem. There those who had advocated the separation of Kandahar from Cabul and its erection into an independent State had proceeded on the theory that the disposition of the people of Afghanistan towards the English was friendly. This theory received a rude shock in the summer of 1880. The desertion of the Wali Sher Ali's troops and the rising of the tribes around Kandahar conclusively showed what were the actual feelings of the people towards the English. Those who knew the real state of things were aware that on the withdrawal of the British force from Southern Afghanistan, the Wali's throne would not be worth a week's purchase. The Liberal Government were perfectly right in declaring that they would not sanction any settlement of Kandahar, which would render necessary the permanent maintenance of a British garrison at that place; and it must not be forgotten that the Conservative programme too did not contemplate the military occupation of Southern Afghanistan. Sir Lepel Griffin further shows that the Liberal Government has not given any territory which the Conservative Government had intended to occupy. He points out that the idea of retaining the Kurram Valley had been abandoned previous to the Liberals taking office, its worthlessness as a military route to Cabul having been amply demonstrated. Lastly, the Liberals are accused of having "scathed out of Afghanistan;" but Sir Lepel Griffin pertinently remarks that in reality the only difference was that the Liberals were in a less hurry to go through than their opponents. He writes:—"The Conservatives were sick and weary of the whole business, as indeed, was every one connected with it, the Liberals came fresh to the work, and a too hasty retirement would have impugned their ability to make a permanent and satisfactory settlement. Con-

sequently, although they were anxious for the termination of a war which they thoroughly disapproved, the first thing considered was not withdrawal, but reasonable guarantees for peaceful and permanent arrangement." Here, we think, the Liberals made a great mistake in their Afghan as in their Transvaal policy. The war was the work of their predecessors and they had strongly disapproved it. As soon as they took office they should have retired from Afghanistan, as it expected they would do, and as they were understood by the country to have pledged themselves to do. But they preferred to remain until a settled Government had been established, and its result was the Maiwand disaster and the siege of Kandahar. True, the disaster was gloriously retrieved; but this operation cost the taxpayers of India an immense sum of money, and it benefited nobody but the soldiers who marched from Cabul to Kandahar and fought at the latter place. The motive which prompted the Liberals to remain in Afghanistan in order to secure reasonable guarantees for a peaceful and permanent arrangement was, doubtless, a noble one; but in pursuing this object Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues displayed a lamentable ignorance of the conditions of the problem. They should have known what we clearly pointed out at the time, that no reasonable and strong Afghan Sirdar, who really wished to rule at Cabul, would accept the Amirship at the hands of the *Kafir* invaders of his country. The simple and blunt truth is, that an Afghan Sirdar would seriously imperil his chances of ruling his country, if he were thought to have received his crown at the hands of infidels. The Liberal Government should have followed the wise course which had been suggested by the late Sir Erskine Perry. They should have retired from Afghanistan and left the Afghans to constitute a Government for their country. It would no doubt have been repugnant to British feelings to have left Cabul in a state of anarchy and disorder after having destroyed its government; but then it should have been remembered that the mischief caused by the wanton and iniquitous invasion of Afghanistan could not be repaired.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 28.

In India the month of May is looked upon on the plains as the dullest of the season, and by none more so perhaps than the journalist at the Presidency Town. I pity his position when I see that while he has to plod and work out results literally by the sweat of his brow, the head of the Government and the *elite* of the Society have all run up to the Hills, enjoying the cool breezes of Mahabishwar, Matharau, the Nilgiris, or Simla as the case may be. What is worse, however, is that in this month he is deprived of the crumbs and political and social gossip which he picked up at other times, when the official and bigwigs had not removed themselves to the serene atmosphere. The journalist has accordingly to shift himself for topics which are likely to interest his readers. And when he finds that he has not even the modicum of the usual supply he has recourse to that most practical of all subjects, the abusing of educated natives. This thought is suggested to me by what I have seen lately of the *Times of India* during the past few weeks. The editor appears to be utterly at a loss for topics to write upon. He has evidently exhausted the mortuary returns of Bombay. Even the Jurisdiction Bill he thinks he has harped upon enough, and therefore will not interest the public unless he has something new to say on it. The report of the Gokuldas Tujnal Hospital has been exhausted. And now what is he to do? He finds native Associations in active work at Poona with their summer vacation lectures. This activity is too much for him. But how is he to take the Associations to task for what they are doing? A way suggests itself to his fertile brain. It so happens that Subordinate Judges and others who have their Courts closed for six weeks on account of the hot season are now collected in Poona and are present at one or other of these gatherings; this happened to be the day when news had flashed across Poona that Mr. Surendra Nath had been sentenced to two months imprisonment. A resolution was passed at the meeting expressive of its deep sympathy with Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji for the severity of the sentence, and of regret at the action of the Court. None of the Subordinate Judges present on the occasion, as far as I am aware said a word at the meeting one way or the other and yet the *Times of India* has the hardihood to misrepresent the whole matter and charge them with exercising or countenancing the exercising of the British right of freedom of speech for the purpose of bringing into contempt the laws which it is their privilege to administer. The object of the writer is too transparent to escape notice but he is completely mistaken in supposing that such misrepresentations on his part, (and they are nothing more or less) can prejudice the Subordinate Judges in the eyes of Government. Some days after he again turns round, and expatiates on the evils of caste system, taking for his text, Sir George Birdwood's letter on social intercourse between natives and Europeans.

As the Government of India is or will shortly be in possession of opinions from Local Governments to their references

on the Native Jurisdiction Bill, it may be well to give the widest publicity to the opinions of one whose knowledge of India was founded on fifty years experience of himself and his father. I need hardly say that I refer to the views of John Stuart Mill, Mr. Mill had spent the greater part of his life in the India Office. As head of the Correspondence Department of the India Office he had to deal with Indian questions in a way and with a sense of responsibility which no single individual carried with him at the time. His opportunities of knowing the people of India were exceptionally valuable, and his knowledge exceptionally accurate. His views which I am going to give here were put forth nearly twenty-two years ago, but such is the prophetic accuracy with which they were uttered, that the lapse of so many years stamps them so with the self-same truthfulness and all their original freshness. The last chapter of his Essay on Representative Government gives his views of the Government of Dependencies by a free state, what he says of English settlers in India applies with redoubled force at the present moment. I beg to direct your attention to the remarkable passages in that celebrated Chapter because I see that in the heat and excitement of the present controversy in this country in respect of the Jurisdiction Bills and of the general character of the planters who are at the bottom of this controversy, I have as yet seen no references made to the picture drawn of the planters by so eminent a writer and political economist as John Stuart Mill. Speaking of the English planters in India, he observes:—"English settlers have friends at home, have organs, have access to the public; they have a common language and common ideas with their countrymen; any complaint by an Englishman is more sympathetically heard, even if no unjust preference is intentionally accorded to it." How literally correct is this remark to-day. I have only to name the *Saturday Review*, the *St. James Gazette*, the *Daily Telegraph* and last, though not least, the *London Times*, to show with what energy and zeal the cause of the English interloper has been espoused by powerful organs of English public opinion. But let us hear further what Mill says of the Indian planting interest. 'Now,' says he, 'if there be a fact to which all experience testifies, it is that when a country holds another in subjection, the individuals of the ruling people who resort to the foreign country to make their fortunes, are of all others those who most need to be held under powerful restraint. They are always one of the chief difficulties of the Government. (The italics are mine). Armed with the prestige and filled with the overbearingness of the conquering nation, they have the feelings inspired by absolute power, without its sense of responsibility. Among a people like that of India, the utmost efforts of the public authorities are not enough for the effectual protection of the weak against the strong and of all the strong the European settlers are the strongest (the italics are mine). Wherever the demoralizing effect of the situation is not in a most remarkable degree corrected by the personal character of the individual, they think the people of the country mere dirt under their feet: it seems to them monstrous that any rights of the natives should stand in the way of their smallest pretensions: the simplest act of protection to the inhabitants against any act of power on their part which they may consider useful to their commercial objects, they denounce and sincerely regard, as an injury. So natural is this state of feeling in a situation like theirs, that even under the discouragement which it has hitherto met with from the ruling authorities, it is impossible that more or less of the spirit should not perpetually break out. The Government itself free from this spirit, is never able sufficiently to keep it down in the young, and raw even of its own civil and military officers, over whom it has much more control than over the independent residents.' It has often been stated by Statesmen and financiers that the interests of the British Government in India and of the English capitalist are identical. But every now and then the falsity of this proposition rises to the surface. The English capitalist comes to this country with the sole avowed object of making the greatest amount of money within the shortest possible period. The Government of India on the contrary has to see how far its measures are likely to promote the good of people or how far it will be injurious to the interests of the country. It seems to me that there is a great deal of hollowness about the idea of developing the resources of India by the aid of English capital if the notion thereby sought to be conveyed is that the capitalist is a philanthropist. When the English planters in Assam, the tea and chinchona growers in Darjeeling or the Coffee planters of Wynad, reap all the benefits of their agricultural skill and energy to themselves and drain this country of those profits on their retirement from business pursuits do you I say suppose, and suppose seriously that they enrich the people of India? Or do they not, on the contrary accelerate its impoverishment? I really do not know what difference it makes to this country whether it grows more of rice, or indigo, or cotton; whether it exports more of tea to Australia or elsewhere, so long as the profits of these industrial concerns remain in the hands of the planters and are carried away by them to England when they retire from their business. As long as the profits of industrial enterprise go to the pockets of the foreigners and not to those of the natives of this country, no development of the trade of the country, would, in my opinion, be any indication of the material prosperity of its people. For my part I do not believe that economically the planters do any good to India; while the political mischief they are set upon breeding is incalculable. It is one which begins to manifest itself more and more strongly as the Government of India advances in beneficial legislations and the natives of the country become alive to the true relations which should subsist between the rulers and the ruled.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University:

Mr. H. L. Harrison, B. A., C. S.; Mr. G. A. Grierson, C. S.; Babu Gouri Sanker De, M. A.; Surgeon-Major S. C. Mackenzie, M. D.; Babu Dinabundhu Dutt; Moulvi Suraj-ul-Islam; Babu Peary Mohun Mokerji; Mr. W. E. Ward, M. A., C. S.; the Hon'ble Douglas Straight, Barrister-at-law; Mr. Clarmont John Daniell, C. S.; Mr. S. A. Hill; Babu Promoda Das Mitra; Moulvi Muhammad Sami Id La Khan; Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Forbes, R. E.; and Mr. J. W. Neil, C. S.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON has knocked the Economic Museum of Bengal on the head. It was the handiwork of Sir George Campbell. It is stated that this step has been taken in conformity with a plan of centralizing all Museums under the Agricultural Department of India.

A FRIEND writes to us from Bombay :

Allow me to draw your attention to the proceedings of our Corporation meeting published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th instant, in regard to the proposed transfer of charges for carrying out the Viceroy's scheme of self-government. The Government of Bombay propose that the Police service be transferred to Government and its cost amounting to about three lacs, be paid to Government annually in cash or its equivalent by a transfer of Municipal taxes or duty by the Municipality. Our Town Council propose that the revenue from the tobacco duty and liquor license tax be transferred to Government in lieu of the cost of the Police. The Hon'ble the Rao Sahib V. M. Mandlik and other members object to this proposal as productive of serious and heavy loss. The discussion has been adjourned to the 16th proximo.

In Calcutta we have not yet been troubled with any transfer of charges. But we see no reason why the Calcutta, Suburban and Howrah Municipalities, should be saddled with the Police charges, when all other Municipalities in the Mofussil have been relieved of those charges. We believe some time ago the British Indian Association had addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject, but the Government has not yet announced its decision.

MR. O'DONNELL thus hauled the *Englishman* over the coals in the House of Commons :

THE CALCUTTA "ENGLISHMAN."

Mr. O'Donnell then asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that the Calcutta *Englishman* had published the following among other advertisements :—"Wanted—Sweepers, Punkha-Coolies, and Bhisties for the residents of Saidpur. None but Bengali Baboos who have passed the entrance examination need apply. Ex-Deputy Magistrates are preferred. Applications should be forwarded to the post-master of Saidpur with testimonials"; whether the provisions of the Indian Criminal Code punished insults intended to stir up resentment animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects in India; and whether Government intended to take notice of the conduct of the Calcutta *Englishman* in placing educated native gentlemen and native servants of the Crown on the same level with the lowest menials.

Mr. J. K. Cross : I have seen the very disgraceful advertisement quoted by the hon'ble member. Under the Indian Penal Code, "Whoever intentionally insults and thereby gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break the public peace, or to commit any other offence," is punishable with imprisonment and fine. The Government of India will doubtless exercise its discretion as to whether or not it will take any steps in the matter.

THE *Englishman* in its Friday's issue renders the following explanation :

Mr. O'Donnell, we see, has thought it worth while to make the foolish advertisement of "Chew Cha Chum," which appeared some time ago in our columns the subject of certain questions in the House of Commons. Though the advertisement in question was conceived in the worst possible taste, its importance was hardly of a kind to justify the notice thus bestowed on it.

What we wish to point out, however, is that it would have been but fair to this journal if, in drawing attention to the appearance of this sorry piece of satire among its advertisements, Mr. O'Donnell had also mentioned the circumstance that it was followed by an Editorial paragraph, stating that it had been inserted by an oversight and would not have been allowed to appear had the Editor's attention been drawn to it.

The advertisement came in the usual course of business, and was passed to the advertisement department without any suspicion of its character, which unfortunately does not appear to have struck the reader by whom the proof was passed for the press.

But did the *Englishman*'s subsequent writings shew any sign of repentance?

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following :

"The editor of the *Englishman* really ought to exercise more supervision over his correspondence columns. An editor is of course, not responsible for the opinions expressed by his correspondents, but it is his duty to see that the limits of fair discussion are not transgressed, and that matter unnecessarily offensive to any section of the community is not admitted into his paper. A glance at almost any number of the *Englishman* which has been published during the last few months will show that correspondents have been allowed a great deal more license than is good for them or for the cause which they so enthusiastically espouse. One of the greatest offenders in this respect has been 'Britannicus,' a gentleman who is so afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*, that scarcely a day passes without a long effusion from his pen. This gentleman has recently been devoting his powers to a criticism of the speeches made at the Bombay meeting in favour of the Jurisdiction Bill, and in dealing with the subject he has been characteristically offensive. We will take his last letter, in which he criticizes the Hon. Mr. Budrooddeen Tyabjee's speech, as a specimen of his vituperative talents. A short extract will suffice to indicate the

nature of the whole production. 'Mr. Budrooddeen Tyabjee,' he says, 'is a barrister of the Borah caste of Mahomedans. The Borah caste are the pedlars of Bombay. When they have collected enough money as pedlars, they rent a little shop. If they are successful, they open a larger one. They are a thrifty race, but they practice many meannesses in order to scrape money together. Mr. Budrooddeen Tyabjee is a descendant of one of those pedlars.' Now what earthly reason could this chaste writer have for attacking a gentleman well known and universally respected in Bombay, by such an uncalled for and unjust reference to the important community to which he belongs. The worst of such writing as this is, that it affords the advocates of the Jurisdiction Bill a pretext for saying that the agitation against the Bill is conducted in a violent and abusive manner, and the rights of Anglo-Indians as a body suffer in consequence. It is to be hoped that 'Britannicus' will lose his literary energy, otherwise those who oppose the Bill will soon have cause to say 'Save us from our friends.'"

And this public teacher professes to teach the Native Press its sense of duty and responsibility. Example teaches better than precept.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared in our last issue regarding the deportation of Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya from Hyderabad, we have received from that gentleman a long letter by telegraph, dated Poona, the 1st June. We give the letter below, omitting certain portions, which are personal :

In your issue of the 23rd May you quote a malicious telegram from the *Englishman* in which I am represented as having connected myself as a leader with the agitators against and impugned a settled resolution of the Council of regency on the Chanda railway scheme. Some of the so called agitators are also represented in that telegram to have gone so far as to attempt to stir up the Pathans and Arabs, &c. If all this be true nothing could be juster than the remarks you pass on my conduct. A committee was formed at Chanderghat for considering the Chanda railway scheme of which I was the president. The object of this committee was to strengthen the hands of the Government. . . . The object of the committee was simply to call a public meeting and petition His Highness the Nizam and British Governments, to put a stop to the raising of a foreign loan. As the committee did not know what stage the question then was in, they thought it proper to telegraph to His Excellency the Viceroy, praying that the final decision of the question might be held over till the memorial of the inhabitants of Hyderabad reached him. Copies of this telegram were sent to the Resident and the Council of Regency that the committee really tried to do and what unfortunately they were not allowed to do was to save the largest Native State from hopeless insolvency by respectfully representing their views on the proposed foreign loan.

These men in the mean time began to give a different version to our doings, they tried to make out that we were attempting to make Peshkar the permanent Dewan. This did not pay them much. Next they made out that we wanted to prove the incompetency of the Peshkar and thus secure the dewanship for the Nawab Mir Liag Ali Khan Bahadoor. Whether these misrepresentations reached the ears of the Peshkar and of the Nawab Mir Liag Ali and influenced them in any way in their actions towards the committee I do not know, what connection there is between petitioning against a foreign loan and dewanship it is difficult to see.

I may tell you that there was a committee also in the city which afterwards became amalgamated with the Chanderghat committee. This City Committee had petitioned the Council of Regency not to burden the state with a fresh loan in case the Council of Regency thought the construction of the Chanda Railway absolutely necessary. . . . The petitioners offered to raise the required sum within four months. These petitions were not even received by the Council Court Regency. Some of these petitions have already been sent to the Viceroy as the committee did not think them to be safe at Hyderabad. They had strong reason to think so because the police had to snatch away certain papers, bearing signatures of men expressing their opinion as to inadvisability of the proposed foreign loan. Whether this unaccountable action of the police was owing to the instigation of any body is not known from the papers sent to His Excellency the Viceroy. It will be seen whether only a handful of insignificant persons are against the foreign loan or a large number of persons of high birth, wealth and position are also against it. As regards some of us trying to stir up the Pathans and Arabs I may tell you that at Hyderabad people simply laugh at the impudent assertion in connection with this.

In conclusion let me assure you that the people of Hyderabad are not much opposed to the construction of the Railway. itself. They object to its being done by raising a foreign loan while local capital is left untutilised. The people in fact are so very much against the foreign loan that they would rather place their all at the disposal of their Sovereign and Government than see them indebted to a foreign company. Only a trial is necessary to see whether sufficient fund cannot be raised in the country within reasonable time for the construction of the proposed Chanda Railway.

We still adhere to our opinion that the head of an educational institution ought not to have interfered with a grave administrative measure of the Government in whose service he was employed. As for the deportation of the Doctor, it was apparently hasty and harsh, but we reserve our opinion till we see both sides of the question.

A CURIOUS case has been brought to our notice. There is a public road in the Sub-Division of Cutwa, which has been obstructed by a certain individual. The inhabitants petitioned the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Hurrokally Mookerjee, who passed the following order :

I visited the place and saw that no public road or thoroughfare has been obstructed or lessened, all proceedings are therefore withdrawn.

One of the inhabitants then instituted a civil suit, and the Munsif, who tried it, observed that "the road is neither a municipal road nor a public thoroughfare, but merely a path for a certain class of people living in the neighbourhood." The Subordinate Judge, to whom appeal was made against the decision of the Munsif, does not agree with the lower Court; he declares the road to be public, but dismisses the appeal on the principle that a private individual is not competent to bring a civil suit for the removal of an obstruction to a public road, unless he can prove some special inconvenience peculiar to himself. So the inhabitants of Cutwa, who are interested in this road, are placed in a peculiar position. The Deputy Magistrate holds that the road is not a public one, whereas the Sub-Judge holds that it is such an one. Now, what are they to do? We would advise them to lay before the present Deputy Magistrate the judgment of the Civil Court, and move him in the matter.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes :—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Staveland, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes :—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery" writes :—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Rs. As. P.
W. A. Walia Esq., Parnah.....	6	10 0
District Engineer, Rungpore.....	1	12 0
Babu Taraonychurn Sircar, Buxar.....	15	5 0
Ram Lal Chowdry, Khosna.....	6	10 0
Sarodipromod Mitra, Pottasporo.....	6	10 0
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Doorgadas Chatterjee, Krishnaghar.....	2	0 0
Obeashehunder Chowdry, Kuia.....	5	0 0
Kantychunder Banerjee, Daudnagar.....	6	10 0
Harrochunder Chowdry, Sherepore.....	5	0 0
Rojonykant Ghatack, Arkandi.....	13	4 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, — May 30, 1883.

General—12th May—Babu Gogan Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Colr., Lohardugga, leave for three months.

Baboo Uday Chand Palit to act as Sub-Deputy Colr. of Lohardugga, during absence of Baboo Gogan Chunder Banerjee.

Serg R Macleod to be a Lieut in the Behar Mounted Volt Rifle Corps.

19th May—Mr H Holmwood, Offg Jt Magte and Deputy Colr., Meherpore, Nuddea, to have charge of the Koochta sub-divn of that dist.

Mr P G Melitus, Offg Jt Magte and Deputy Colr. Woonstha, Nuddea, to have charge of the Meherpore sub-divn of that dist.

21st May—Mr C N Banerjee, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr., has been granted by the Secy of State, for India, extension of one month's extraordinary leave without pay.

22nd May—Baboo Chundi Churn Bose, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr., Giridi, Hazaribagh, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Babu Kali Narain Roy temply to be a Sub-Deputy Colr., fourth grade, in Patna, during absence, on deputn, of Moulvie Mahomed Ghowsi.

28th May—Major C H Garbett, Deputy Comr., Singhbhum, to act in second grade of Deputy Comrs, from 22nd ult, vice Mr A W B Power.

Mr A A Wace, Depy Comr, Darjeeling, to act in second grade of Depy Comrs, from 24th ult, vice Mr W B Oldham.

Mr H H Risley, Offg Depy Comr, Manbhoon, to act in third grade of Depy Comrs, from 22nd ult, vice Maj C H Garbett.

Mr A W Mackie, Offg Depy Comr, Lohardugg, to act in third grade of Depy Comrs, from 24th ult, vice Mr A A Wace.

Police—12th May—Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Superdt of Police, Rungpore, to have charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, in Cuttack, vice Mr R F Guise.

14th May—Mr J H W D Clark, Asst Superdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Boree, to act as Dist Superdt of Police, Bogra, during absence, on leave of Col J C C Daunt, v c.

Mr R F Guise, Asst Superdt of Police, Gurjhat Mehals, Cuttack, to have charge of the Dist Police, Pooree, vice Mr J H W D Clark.

18th May—Mr R H G Irvine, Offg Dist Superdt of Police, Julpigoree to be Dist superdt of Police, Dinagpore.

19th May—Mr F A Dawson, Offg Dist Superdt of Police, Bankoora, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr H Munro, Offg Dist Superdt of Police, Mezufferpore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr H M Owen, Offg Asst Superdt of Police, Manbhoon, is transfd to Bhagulpore.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A second master on salary Rs. 50 a month for the Dighapatia H. C. E. School. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

TARUN C. SANKER,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Natore.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Dewan for 9 ans estate Sherepoor, monthly salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs 100 according to merit. The candidate should be thoroughly versed in English and should possess correct legal knowledge and a good experience in Zemindary affairs. He should be young, active, painstaking and honest. Applications to be forwarded with testimonials to the undersigned.

Wanted a Nazir, for 9 ans estate Sherepoor. He should be acquainted with English and should possess a fair knowledge of Surveying and Engineering. He should be young, active, painstaking and honest. Monthly salary Rs. 15. Applications to be forwarded to the undersigned with testimonials.

HARA CHANDRA CHAUDARY,
Zemindar, Town Sherepoor,
Mymensing.

NOTICE.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI'S CASE.

The Central Committee, appointed at the 16th of May 1883, request that all subscriptions, raised or to be raised to defray the heavy expenses incurring or to be incurred to obtain an authoritative decision of the important questions, involved in the recent proceedings against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, be paid to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee.

All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly acknowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

M. C. MALLIK
Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta which was held on the 25th of May 1883, and was adjourned to the 1st June, has again been adjourned till Friday the 8th June 1883, at 4 P. M. at the Town Hall, to consider item 5 of list of business, viz., a memorial of certain inhabitants of Calcutta regarding cleansing and conservancy of the Town, communicated by the Government of Bengal.

THE SPECIAL MEETING which also was held on the 25th May 1883, and was adjourned to the 1st June, has also again been adjourned as above, to further consider item No. 2 of the list of business, viz., to confirm the proposed new rules of business, as recommended by the Committee for the revision of rules and bye-laws.

C. W. HORN,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

TO LET.

A commodious house at No. 34 Amherst Street, apply to P. K. Mookerjee, The Exchange, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT

OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Notice under Section 30 Act XIV. of 1882.

In the matter of suit No 295 of 1876 between Samuel Edward Sharphan Rose of No 15 Colingah first lane in the Town of Calcutta, Mariner, plaintiff, and Russick Lall Seal of Colootollah, zemindar, administrator of the estate and effects of the late Baboo Heera Lall Seal deceased defendant

and

In the matter of suit No 475 of 1882 between Gobin Lall Seal of No 38 Colootollah Street in the Town of Calcutta zemindar and landholder plaintiff, and Kannai Lall Seal of No 60 Colootollah Street aforesaid zemindar and landholder defendant

and

In the matter of a suit about to be instituted between the Oriental Bank Corporation incorporated by royal charter carrying on business as Bankers at No 1 Clive Street in the Town of Calcutta and the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, carrying on business as Bankers at No 4 Council House Street in the Town of Calcutta, on behalf of themselves and all other the unsatisfied creditors of Heera Lall Seal, late of Calcutta, zemindar deceased, a son of Mutty Lall Seal deceased plaintiffs and Gobin Lall Seal and Kannai Lall Seal both of Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta, zemindars (who are respectively sued both as trustees of the Indenture of the 21st February 1848 hereinafter mentioned and as beneficiaries thereunder) Sreemutty Koosum Money Dossee of Colootollah aforesaid widow and administratrix of the said Heera Lall Seal, Sreemutty Biddadhy Dossee of Colootollah aforesaid widow and heiress and administratrix of Russick Lall Seal deceased, the only son of the said Heera Lall Seal, Behary Lall Seal one of the sons of the said Gobin Lall Seal and a grandson of the said Mutty Lall Seal, on behalf of himself and all other the *ceti que* trusts under a certain Indenture of settlement of the said Mutty Lall Seal dated the 21st February 1848 (other than the said Gobin Lall Seal, Kannai Lall Seal, Sreemutty Koosum Money Dossee and Sreemutty Biddadhy Dossee) and John Cameron Macgregor the Receiver of this Honorable Court and the Receiver of the property comprised in the said Indenture defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the Oriental Bank Corporation and the Delhi and London Bank Limited on behalf of themselves as two of the unsatisfied creditors of Heera Lall Seal deceased named in Schedule A annexed to the separate Report of the Honorable Mr. Justice Pontifex made in a High Court suit No. 295 of 1876 and dated 4 April 1878, and on behalf of all other the unsatisfied creditors of the said Heera Lall Seal, have with the permission of the High Court given on the 23rd April 1883 in the matters and suits above-mentioned, under the provisions of Clause 12 of the Letters Patent and of section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure instituted a suit in the said Court on the Original Side against Gobin Lall Seal and Kannai Lall Seal both of Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta, zemindars (who are respectively sued both as Trustees of a certain Indenture of settlement of Mutty Lall Seal dated the 21st February 1848 and as beneficiaries thereunder.) Sreemutty Koosummoney Dossee of Colootollah aforesaid widow and administratrix of the abovenamed Heera Lall Seal deceased, Sreemutty Biddadhy Dossee of Colootollah aforesaid widow and heiress and administratrix of Russick Lall Seal deceased, the only son of the said Heera Lall Seal, Behary Lall Seal one of the sons of the said Gobin Lall Seal and a grandson of the said Mutty Lall Seal on behalf of himself and all other the *ceti que* trusts under the said Indenture of settlement, dated the 21st February 1848 (other than the said Gobin Lall Seal, Kannai Lall Seal, Sreemutty Koosummoney Dossee and Sreemutty Biddadhy Dossee) and John Cameron Macgregor the Receiver of this Court and the Receiver of the property comprised in the said Indenture to have the said Indenture of Settlement dated the 21st February 1848 construed and the rights of the parties interested in the property comprised therein, including the said Heera Lall Seal deceased and his representatives in estate ascertained and declared to have it declared that the said Heera Lall Seal was entitled to an equal fifth part or share of and in the said property and that his representatives in estate are now as such, and subject to the payment of his debts entitled to such fifth part or share of the said property or

such part thereof as is now held by the said Gobin Lall Seal and Kannai Lall Seal or either of them or by the defendant John Cameron Macgregor, and also of such other property if any as may have been acquired in lien of any part of the said property comprised in the said Indenture or otherwise to have the share of the said Heera Lall Seal deceased and of his representatives in estate as such respectively in the said property ascertained and declared for an enquiry as to the said property come to the possession of the said Gobin Lall Seal and Kannai Lall Seal or of the said John Cameron Macgregor and of their dealings therewith and as to what part thereof is still in their or either of their possession and for an account of the rents issues and profits and income of the said property received by them or any or either of them or by any person or persons for their or any or either of their use and of the application thereof for a declaration if necessary, as to which if any of the trusts and purposes declared by the said Indenture are legal and valid and subsisting and capable of taking effect and for due provisions for such valid trusts and purposes if any for a declaration that the share of the said Heera Lall Seal or of his representatives in estate in the said property come to the possession of the said Gobin Lall Seal and Kannai Lall Seal or either of them or the said John Cameron Macgregor and in the rents issues and profits and income thereof is applicable to the payment and satisfaction of the unsatisfied claims of the said Oriental Bank Corporation and the Delhi and London Bank Limited and the other unsatisfied creditors of the said Heera Lall Seal and that the said share or a competent part thereof be applied under the decree dated the 12th day of June 1876 made in the said suit No 295 of 1876 or otherwise in aid of the estate of the said Heera Lall Seal, accounted for in such last-mentioned suit in or towards satisfaction of the said unsatisfied claims for a sale if necessary of the said share or a competent part thereof and for the application of the net sale proceeds for the purposes last aforesaid for a partition of the said property and allotment in severally of the share therein of the said Heera Lall Seal, or of his representatives in estate for an enquiry if necessary, as to what is due to the said Oriental Bank Corporation and the Delhi and London Bank Limited and the other unsatisfied creditors of the said Heera Lall Seal in respect of their unsatisfied claims against his estate and that the suit so to be instituted as aforesaid be taken as supplemental to the said suit No 295 of 1876 and that they the said Oriental Bank Corporation and the said Delhi and London Bank, have also obtained permission of the said court to sue the said Behary Lall Seal on behalf of himself and other the *ceti que* trusts under the said Indenture dated the 21st February 1848 other than Gobin Lall Seal, Kannai Lall Seal, Sreemutty Koosummoney Dossee and Sreemutty Biddadhy Dossee.

Dated this 18th day of May 1883.

By order.
(Sd). R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

BARROW AND ORR.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

WANTED

A clerk in the office of District Engineer at Dibrugarh.

Salary including local allowance Rs. 37-8. Applicants possessing a knowledge of Public Works accounts would receive preference.

Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the District Engineer, Dibrugarh.

Notice.

"Required a loan of Rs. 80,000 at a moderate rate of interest on the security of the Sultangacha Minor's share of Lot Tumlook in Zillah Midnapore. For particulars apply to the Collector of Hooghly."

B. Dr,

Covtd. Depy. Collr. in charge.

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By a well tested and certain course of treatment, never known to fail. For particulars as to terms etcetera apply to—

A. M. care of Printer post paid.

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ASUTOSH BANERJI,
"Indian Mirror" Office,
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বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কলিকাতা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আনন্দ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষার ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। * * * বঁাহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারা ইহা জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। * * * কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। * * * আমার বিশ্বাস যে, বঁাহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করািবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,
I have much pleasure to testify that I was so much delighted with the conversation I had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * * Though you are young, yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely

KANNILALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.
F. C. S. F. S., Sc. Lond.

শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ বংকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেন্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে * * * অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহার বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে * * * ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্বদা ইহার চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি। ১ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার দ্বারা চক্রদন্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুই অংশের মেকাপ বাধ্য করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহার অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অমের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহা দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করািয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এদ্বারা যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহার নিকট স্বব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। * *

শ্রীগিরিশচন্দ্র শর্মা সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

স্বস্ত্যর্থ শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ—

বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থের অধ্যাপনা-সময়ে নিদান, চক্রদন্ত, চরক, সূত্র ও বভট গ্রন্থের যে কয়েকটি দুর্লভ হইল তাঁহার সাহায্য গ্রহণ করিয়াও পরিতুষ্ট করিতে না পারিয়া তোমাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিয়াছিলাম সে সকল স্থানের ভূমি মেকাপ বিধান বাধ্য করিয়াছ তাহাতে আমার একরূপ প্রতীতি জন্মিয়াছে যে, বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্রে তোমার মত ব্যুৎপন্ন লোক অতি বিরল। * *

দ্বিতীয়

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র গুপ্ত, হুগলী কলেজের সংস্কৃত অধ্যাপক।

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NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.S.C., Cambridge Specialist in obstetrics, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta. Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

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CHANDI CHARAN CHATURJI,
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- ARTICLE I.—Acknowledgement of a debt exceeding Rs. 20.
- " 5.—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.
- " 11.—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding Rs. 20.
- " 17.—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.
- " 19.—Cheque for an amount exceeding Rs. 20.
- " 26.—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value Rs. 20.
- " 40.—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.
- " 41.—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.
- " 46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value Rs. 20.
- " 51.—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.
- " 52.—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs. 20.
- " 58.—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the abovenamed instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

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ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় পণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বারংবার প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টাকা আছে, মূল্যের সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠার শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ণ মহাকাব্য, উজ্জল-ভূমির রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কৌটুভ পুণি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত স্বর্গের ন্যায় অগো-রবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গোড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল স্বত্র-ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণরস আছে, প্রণয়রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাম্বীকি, মিল্টন, হোমর, বাজ্জিগের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ একটা আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালী দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৫ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ১০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডার দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

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কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ওজ বড় শিশি ১০, আট ওজ ছোট শিশি ৫ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেন্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, বাহারা এজেন্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি।

দ্রব্যগুণতত্ত্ব। চলিত বৈশাখ মাস হইতে এই নামে ১৬ পেজি ২ কক্ষীয় বার্ষিক ২ টাকা মূল্যে মাসিক পত্রিকা বাহির হইতেছে, অগ্রিম ১ টাকা এবং ৩ মাস পরে বাকি টাকা দিতে ইহবে। ইহার সুলেখকের মধ্যে প্রসিদ্ধ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, রাজ বৈদ্য পেশারিমোহন সেন এবং অনন্যপ্রসাদ সেন বিশেষ সাহায্য করিবেন। ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে বাবু ভগবানচন্দ্র কৃষ্ণ এম, এ, এম, ডি, এবং অন্য ডাক্তারেরা সাহায্য করিবেন। গ্রহণেচ্ছুক গণ মূল্য ও পত্র আমার নিকট পাঠাইবেন। ডিমাই ২০ পেজি মাসিক পত্রিকা, কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র। ইহা পঞ্চম খণ্ড গত মাঘ হইতে শুরু হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ৩০ আনা। উভয় তত্ত্ব একত্রে লইলে অগ্রিম ৪০ আনা দিতে হইবে। গুণ চারি সনের বাধান কৃষিতত্ত্বের মূল্য ৪০ আনা।

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